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Некоммерческое акционерное
общество
«Отандастар қоры»

«АЙМАҚТАНУДЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЗЕҢДЕГІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ»
ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ-ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫНЫҢ ЖИНАҒЫ

«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЯ»
СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-
ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ



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Жинаққа ғалымдардың, докторанттардың, магистранттар мен студенттердің аймақтық даму мен аймақты зерттеуге әсер ететін проблемаларды түсінуге жәрдемдесуге бағытталған баяндамалар кірді. Бұл процестерді әр түрлі аспектілерде және әр түрлі жағынан қарастыру әсіресе қазіргі кезде өзекті болып табылады.

В сборник вошли доклады ученых, докторантов, магистрантов и студентов, направленные на содействие более глубокому пониманию проблем, влияющих на региональное развитие и изучение региона. Рассмотрение данных процессов в разных аспектах, и с разных сторон особенно актуально в наши дни.

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COMPARISON OF GENDER POLICY CONCEPTS IN EU AND EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY COUNTRIES

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Annotation. *Gender inequality is at the root of many barriers to sustainable development and the complexity of the road to democratization. In spite of attempts of all states of the region to achieve liberalization of all spheres of life population, gender inequality is still present not only in the social life, but also in other areas of society. Obviously, no area of life cannot be completely gender neutral, but gender imbalance destructively affects such sectors as the economy, political and management activities, culture and so on. Modern state can progress or achieve higher rates of development only when both men and women have the right to equal opportunities.*

Key words: *European Union, Eurasian Economic Union, gender policy, gender inequality, Russia, Soviet Union, gender imbalance.*

The fundamental concepts of gender development are an innovation in the countries of the Western world. They actively promote their values by offering various ideas and projects. As we live in the era of globalization, the gender agenda is spreading at a rapid pace; other regions also draw some experience from the development of European countries. But is everything done well enough?

How can we understand how well the processes in the region of the EurAsEC member states are going? One of the most practical methods of this issue is the comparative method. After all, comparison is the best source of knowledge and analysis. In this article, I will review the main stages in the development of gender policy in both regions.

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It is obvious that the EU countries have advanced much better and faster in these matters, however, serious changes have also taken place in the EurAsEC countries. About three decades have passed since the signing of important documents on the improvement of the rights of the female population.

Since the gender issue is a milestone of modern times, there is a sufficient amount of literature on the World Wide Web that will answer all the questions. The most important sources are statistical data, official documents, scientific articles.

Since my topic is a practical source for research, it will be quite useful for studying gender policies in the countries of our region. In my work, I propose ways to solve pressing problems and important gaps.

The main questions are:

1. Why, despite the promotion of gender policy in the EurAsEC countries, global changes have not occurred?
2. What is the secret of successful implementation of gender policy in EU countries?
3. What insights can the EurAsEC countries borrow from the EU countries?

The experience of the European Union is invaluable, it is an example of an ideal combination of promoting the activity of civil society and the institutionalization and systematization of important issues. The Eurasian Economic Community, based on its common Soviet past, is still far from fulfilling such goals, but each country answers and fulfills its own questions. I believe that the gender issue will become even more important in the near future, so gender issues will no longer be so pressing in these countries, as women themselves are already coming to the conclusion that they need to represent themselves in power and other areas of life.

Gender rights have become not just a trend of the new time, as was previously considered in the countries of the former Soviet Union, but a necessity for the democratization of all spheres of life, the improvement of the state and a necessary requirement for a country to be considered civilized in the international arena. Europe has been a trailblazer along this path, developing this trajectory over several decades. Today, gender policy is an item on the agenda of every state. Undoubtedly, the influence of Europe is indispensable.

The very first and most significant breakthrough in the field of gender in the formation of the European Union was the Treaty of Rome in 1957, where equality in receiving wages for work regardless of gender became a fundamental condition for further development

Subsequently, the internal structures of all bodies functioning in the European Union were affected by gender remarks. In the first decades of the existence of the European Union, the main field for the legitimization of gender norms was the labor market, where it was carefully monitored whether wages differed depending on the gender of an employee.

At that time, this monitoring did not have special official institutions behind it and did not give productive results in this field. Therefore, the 80s were marked by new decisions: the expansion of the scope of legislation, the creation of special institutions. Such global goals demanded global solutions, which is why the gender program contributed to the creation of committees, which had no analogues in the world before [1: 10].

The most important body responsible for these issues has become the European Commission.

One of the powers of the European Commission with regard to gender issues is the equalization of jobs in the bodies for both male and female representatives. They annually issue reports in which they share the effectiveness of their actions in the countries of the European continent. One of the main positive differences between the experience of the European Union and other similar organizations, and countries in general, is that each, even the smallest unit, must maintain gender

neutrality in terms of personnel, that is, there should not be strong gaps between male and female employees.

The Commission established unique institutional divisions to address gender-related issues. Consequently, a dedicated Group for Equal Opportunities is being established under the auspices of the European Commission's Directorate General for Employment, Labor Relations, and Social Affairs. It is in charge of carrying out the fundamental EU principles that guarantee equal opportunities for men and women as well as the Community Framework Strategies for Gender Equality.

The Groups of Commissioners for Equality, which are made up of the Chairperson of the Commission and a number of Commissioners, approve the report on equal opportunities for men and women at the pan-European level and start pan-European conversations, particularly on the subject of gender mainstreaming in all institutions and in all areas of work of the Union.

It is impossible not to mention that the European Parliament is also actively involved in the formation of gender policy in their organization. Despite the fact that the Parliament does not have legislative power, it has a lot of privileges over other branches, which includes the political sphere, where the «women's movement» belongs. Thus, initiatives proposed to improve gender policy are taken up directly by the European Parliament,

The initiatives that have been approved by the European Parliament not only have analogues in other organizations, but are also very productive in execution: for example, they develop indicators for the appointment of women to leadership positions every year and during this time this plan must be implemented on time. At the same time, there are various mechanisms for improving the skills and training of women who work in administrative positions.

For example, every year the «European Union Strategy for Equality between Women and Men» is developed, which is full of recommendations for further development in the field of gender, for example, how to stop all forms of discrimination faced by women in the labor market, in relation to wages, pensions, participation in decision-making, access to goods and services, and reconcile family and professional life; combat all forms of violence against women, eliminate discriminatory structures and practices related to gender; meet the needs of women with disabilities in order to ensure their greater participation in the labor market; involve civil society and social partners in the development and ongoing evaluation of the Strategy; integrate a gender perspective and the fight against gender-based violence in the foreign policy of the European Union. The document raised the issue of ensuring a more balanced representation of women and men in municipal councils, regional and national parliaments, and the European Parliament. The importance of gender-balanced electoral lists, alternately headed by a man and a woman, was emphasized as a quota for increasing women's participation in political decision-making. The Strategy calls on all institutions of the European Union to take internal measures to increase equality within their structures by offering both female and male candidates [2: 1].

Despite the fact that it is believed that the USSR pursued a policy of equality

of labor for men and women, the CIS space cannot be called gender equal in all respects: in politics, in labor, in thinking and other aspects. Despite the fact that members of the organization at the international level declare the need for women's equality and are on the executive board of the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, in the participating countries themselves, there are directly opposite trends. In the 21st century in a secular state, the significant influence of religion without its synthesis with the ideas of humanism, in particular, with the UN declarations on human rights, is destructive. Since all significant international organizations began to conduct policies according to the principles of equality.

The Beijing Platform for Action 1995 became a milestone in the development of gender issues in the EurAsEC countries. This document was responsible for the position of women, the ratification of which obliged them to fulfill obligations related to equal pay, protection of women from all types of violence and other important issues on the agenda. Can we say that the EurAsEC countries are fulfilling these instructions? This question can be looked at from different approaches, because it is purely subjective.

Since the idea of «Eurasianism» belongs to Kazakhstan, or rather its first president, Nursultan Nazarbayev, Kazakhstan will be considered first. Kazakhstan, immediately after leaving the USSR, began to develop its own gender concept, which helps women to be involved in all sectors of the state's development. However, since the Republic of Kazakhstan is still a rather conservative country, which is only at the beginning of its development as an independent state, gender issues are also implemented rather poorly. For example, there is the problem of the wage gap between women and men. In 2022, according to the Bureau of National Statistics, information was published that the difference between the salary of a man and a woman, on average, is about 22%. Of course, there are also positive trends, because two years ago this gap was listed as 25%, but still, such nuances should not even have a place in modern society [3: 1].

What about women in leadership positions? Originally, in the history of medieval Kazakhstan, a woman did not occupy the classical role of a housewife, mother and wife, she also had all the regalia to participate in military councils, to be elected as a judge, to be a warrior and other powers that were not considered only male. At the moment, the situation is not exciting, because according to the latest data, only 4% of women in Kazakhstan hold administrative positions [4: 1].

Russia, as a country that has become an innovator in creating its own gender policy on the territory of the countries of the former USSR, cannot also be singled out for its colossal results in this field. The bills of the Russian Federation to ensure equal rights for women were developed back in the late 90s, but cannot be considered implemented even in 2022.

According to Forbes, Russia ranks 133rd out of 155 in terms of women's representation in politics [5: 1].

There is an opinion, which has been repeatedly expressed by representatives of the Western world, that the course of Russian policy, which is considered very

violent and cruel, is due to the shortage of women in leadership positions. Such a view has its place, as Russia's desire to manifest its imperial ambitions and engage in a policy of capture and strife can be interpreted as a manifestation of toxic masculinity, a relic of the Soviet past and the preservation of the thinking of that period.

The Republic of Belarus also remains a country where women are underrepresented in politics. Of course, as in other states, various bodies have been created in Belarus that have assumed responsibility for managing gender affairs. For example, National Council for Gender Policy under the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. But such bodies are more formal than practical. Moreover, the representatives of the authorities in Belarus very often allow the expression of discriminatory statements, for which, of course, they are not punished.

For example, the current President Lukashenko stated that society in Belarus is not yet mature enough to vote for a woman in elections [6: 1].

Kyrgyzstan is a kind of «dark horse» among neighboring countries in the Central Asian region, which is distinguished by its unusual approaches to politics and building civil society. The same can be said about women's rights in this country. The women's movement here is much more organized and active than in other countries. However, while Kyrgyzstan has made notable strides towards women's rights and gender equality since independence in 1991, there are still significant challenges such as socio-economic inequality, deeply rooted patriarchal attitudes, and growing religious fundamentalism.

What is Europe anyway? Europe has always been aimed at goals related to man and society, so that the conditions of life and self-determination of man can be sufficient for his realization in any field. Self-identification is not an empty phrase for a European person, therefore the issue of gender is always considered important and necessary. Therefore, all these processes related to how a woman can prove herself as a person, a specialist, are not only fundamentally important, but also beneficial for the European Union, which requires the implementation of liberal values.

Of course, in the USSR, attempts were also made to realize women. Lenin believed that a woman has the same equal privileges for education, for labor and science, so the state had to help women show themselves as a specialist. It is believed that in the USSR, programs to help women were successful. Of course, the statistics of those years are very impressive, because indeed many women took their rightful places in all work areas. For example, the USSR in those years pursued an Islamophobic policy, where it was forbidden to follow the norms of Islam, wear religious clothes and lead an appropriate lifestyle, after which, the woman was no longer just in her classical incarnation of a mother and housewife, she was sent to work at the factory as well as her male counterparts. But all these initiatives were not invented with the aim of a real gender self-determination of the Soviet woman. It was all about the systematization of labor, where it was pursued to raise production, expand the economy, get out of the consequences of war and crisis, and therefore women were also involved in this kaleidoscope of events. At the same time,

they were still obliged to perform their household functions, which was very backbreaking work

In the experience of the European Union with regard to gender issues, one can clearly see how non-governmental organizations and civil society itself were focused on results. That is, one cannot belittle the role of the state and government in this matter, but the society itself was ready for changes and improvements. This line is now continued by Kyrgyzstan. Still, the countries of the former USSR take a relatively "dependent" position with regards to politics. Since the USSR was a totalitarian state, where the government had absolute autonomy in all spheres of power, the people got used to this state of affairs, not believing that they themselves could make any productive decisions.

At the moment, in the territories of the post-Soviet countries, non-governmental organizations are very active, responsible for social issues, but acting in the interests of other countries. It cannot be called a completely transparent work, but such organizations indirectly influence the self-consciousness of people. Among these organizations there are a great many that work in the interests of promoting women's rights in the country. Their performances and initiatives become more and more noticeable from year to year. All of this is producing more visible results than most of the government's efforts to close gender gaps.

Given the mentality and cultural differences, such an approach will do more harm than help. It is believed that such global issues that affect gender are, first of all, issues of time. With proper development over time, people's thinking will be more focused on self-identification, and not systemic and ideology, as it was in the USSR. And only with such an outcome can concrete results be guaranteed.

Thus, the concepts in the EurAsEC countries can also be considered a decent level, but many more years and efforts are required for its implementation.

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US-CHINA TRADE CONFLICT: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

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Abstract: *This article provides an overview of the ongoing trade war between the United States and China, which started in March 2018 when the US imposed tariffs on Chinese imports worth \$50 billion. The article covers the key events in the trade conflict, including the imposition of multiple rounds of tariffs, negotiations, and retaliatory measures. The roots of the trade war are attributed to long-standing tensions between the two countries over trade and economic policies, with the US accusing China of unfair trade practices, currency manipulation, intellectual property theft, and forced technology transfers. The article also explores the far-reaching implications of the trade war on both countries and the global economy. Possible solutions to the trade dispute are also discussed.*

Key words: *the trade war, tariffs, negotiations, intellectual property theft, forced technology transfers, and national security concerns.*

The United States and China have been engaged in a trade war since 2018, which has had a significant impact on the global economy. The trade war started when the United States imposed tariffs on a range of Chinese goods, citing concerns about intellectual property theft and unfair trade practices. In response, China also imposed tariffs on a range of American goods, leading to a tit-for-tat escalation in the trade dispute.

Since then, the two countries have imposed multiple rounds of tariffs on each other's goods, with the United States targeting a wide range of Chinese products, including steel, aluminum, and electronics, while China has targeted American agricultural products, cars, and other goods. The trade war has also led to other restrictions on trade and investment, such as restrictions on Chinese telecommunications giant Huawei and the blocking of Chinese technology companies like TikTok and WeChat.

Efforts to reach a resolution have been ongoing, with several rounds of negotiations taking place between the two countries. However, the trade dispute remains unresolved, and the United States and China continue to impose tariffs and other restrictions on each other's goods and companies. This article will provide a detailed overview of the trade war between the United States and China, its causes, effects and possible solutions.